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1909
CATALOGUE OF
ROCKMONT NURSERY

D. M. ANDREWS, Owner.



Prickly Poppy.

Boulder, Colorado, U. S. A.

ROCKMONT NURSERY

Established 1893 by
D. M. ANDREWS, Proprietor
Boulder, Colorado

The Rockmont Nursery offers one of the most complete and best selected stocks of ornamentals, including trees, plants and shrubs, to be found in Colorado or anywhere in the west.

Location. My office, propagating and trial grounds are at the west city limits of Boulder, at the foot of the mountains, altitude 5,500 feet above sea-level. My nursery is five miles out, on well watered bottom land, a rich black sandy loam, which insures a quick healthy growth, unusually good root development, together with extreme hardiness, because submitted to much lower temperatures than the higher lands near the foot hills.

Boulder has excellent shipping facilities by freight or express, and frequent mail service.

Planting Season. The proper time for transplanting nursery stock in the spring is before the appearance of new growth and as early as the ground is in good condition to handle. Ordinarily this includes the months of March and April, and with evergreens and some collected shrubs may extend to the first of June.

It is advisable to order early, so as to secure a complete assortment and to insure having the shipment reach you when you want it. Be assured however, that late orders will receive the best possible attention, but delays for the completion of previous orders are sometimes unavoidable.

Packing and Transportation. No extra charge is made for packing or boxes, except on trees; tree orders amounting to \$10.00 or more will be packed free.

The purchaser pays the cost of transportation, and unless specific instructions are received, I will forward by the most direct route and by the best method, safety and cheapness considered. Plants go by express at a special rate which is considerably less than the merchandise rate. Most of the herbaceous perennials can be sent by mail, the cost of postage additional, but larger plants can usually be sent by express.

True to name. The vexatious experience of finding stock untrue to name after several years of patient care, has caused many persons to distrust nurserymen in general. The charge of dishonesty may sometimes apply, but quite as likely the fault comes from a careless system of labeling in the nursery. In more than fifteen years' trade I have had less than a dozen complaints of stock proving untrue to name, and most of these were from a single lot which came to me wrongly labeled and which I did not have time to verify before sending out. All the stock in my nursery is plainly labeled and the identity of the variety verified in almost every instance before delivery to my customers. In addition to this, every row of stock in the nursery is accurately plotted and the record on file in my office, so that the accidental loss of a label in the nursery causes no confusion. This systematic method of labeling illustrates the degree of care and efficiency that I require in every department of my business.

Prices. The prices of this catalogue are the result of careful revision and will average less than last year for the same grades. The prices are net, and supersede former lists; six will be sold at the dozen rate, and twenty-five at the hundred rate. Special estimates to parks and purchasers of large quantities.

Nursery Inspection. In compliance with the state law, my nursery has been officially inspected and found free from scale insects or other pests or diseases; a copy of certificate with every shipment.

Finally, let me thank you for any and all past favours and courtesies, and permit me to assist in supplying your needs for the season. Also, if you have any problem relating to horticultural matters refer it to me; if I can help I shall be glad to do so. This applies as well to landscape designing and the personal services of a competent Landscape Architect will be secured for you if required.

I shall take pleasure in sending a copy of this catalogue to any friend whose address you will supply.

Direct all correspondence to "Rockmont Nursery," or to the undersigned,

Boulder, Colo., February, 1909.

D. M. ANDREWS.

Trees for Street Planting and Shade.

Much of the satisfaction resulting from tree planting depends upon the kind of tree selected.

The common practice in many western towns has been to plant such trees as Cottonwood, Box Elder, Soft Maple and more recently the Carolina Poplar, all of which are short lived and have little to commend them, except their rapid growth, and which does not surpass greatly that of more desirable kinds, the difference in growth being much less than is generally supposed.

Some of the prime specifications to be considered in selecting street trees or other shade trees may be summed up as follows: first, thorough adaptability to the climate; second, long life; third, artistic proportions; fourth, requiring a minimum amount of pruning or other attention; fifth, freedom from insects and disease. And besides all these you should positively demand that the tree that you select for planting anywhere along the eastern slope of the mountains shall first, be capable of sustaining, or shedding from the branches without injury, a heavy weight of snow; and second, be able to make a symmetrical growth without tendency to lean or grow one-sided when exposed to prevailing westerly winds.

But you may protest that it is too much to require, and that no tree combines all

these desirable features. Rest assured, that while many trees fail in nearly all of these requirements, a few trees certainly do combine them to a remarkable degree. As such I present the following list, named in order of preference:

- 1 Thornless Honey Locust.
- 2 Red Oak.
- 3 Pin Oak.
- 4 Horse Chestnut.
- 5 Sugar Maple.
- 6 Western Catalpa.
- 7 American Ash.
- 8 Norway Maple.
- 9 Scotch Elm.
- 10 Kentucky Coffee Tree.

A large variety is not required for the best interests of street planting, and the ten kinds are preeminently street trees. Many others may be admitted to the list for shade and specimen planting in parks and the home grounds, a greater variety being desirable.

It never has been my aim to cater to the demand for "cheap" stock in any department of my business; this applies especially to trees; it costs more to produce a tree with well trained top and a well developed root system, but I feel confident that the discriminating buyer can find no greater economy than in the quality and prices here offered.

ASH, *Fraxinus*.

American or White. (*Fraxinus Americanus*)

A beautiful, large growing tree; less commonly planted than the next, but much better, and grows as rapidly.

6-8 feet, .60 each, \$6.00 per dozen.

Green Ash. (*Fraxinus lanceolata*.) This is a desirable shade tree and is recommended where extreme hardness is required.

6-8 feet, .60 each, \$6.00 per doz.

CRAB APPLE, *Pyrus*.

Bechtel's Double-flowering. (*Pyrus loensis*.)

A handsome flowering tree of small size; when in bloom no more beautiful sight can be imagined.

3-4 feet, \$1.00 each.

ELM, *Ulmus*.

Scotch Elm. (*Ulmus scabra*.) A better tree for our conditions than the American Elm; rich, dark foliage, compact growth, and extremely hardy.

6-8 feet, .75 each, \$7.50 per dozen.

Cork-barked Elm. (*Ulmus racemosa*.) Small foliage, dense growth, and conspicuous corky bark and twigs.

6-8 feet, \$1.00 each.

HACKBERRY, *Celtis reticulata*.

Our native Hackberry is valuable for planting in dry or exposed situations where few other trees will thrive; in good soil it makes a handsome tree of medium size.

3-4 feet, .35 each, \$3.50 per dozen.

4-6 feet, .50 each.

HONEY LOCUST, THORNLESS,

Gleditsia triacanthos inermis.

A tree seemingly as well adapted to our climate as the Alfalfa, and when better known will become, without doubt, quite as indispensable. Its fine, fern-like foliage is extremely graceful. Its growth is rapid, symmetrical yet picturesque, and the long, dark brown pods are especially decorative. It is clean, free from insects or disease, and in all respects is an ideal tree. This form is entirely without thorns.

4-6 feet, .75 each, \$7.50 per dozen.

HORSE CHESTNUT,

Aesculus Hippocastaneum.

A handsome flowering tree, affording a dense shade; equally valuable for street or lawn.

5-7 feet, .75 each, \$7.50 per dozen.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE,***Gymnocladus Canadensis.***

A tree distinct and picturesque in appearance, with handsome foliage, sound and healthy, always attractive and particularly suited to our climate.

5-7 feet, .75 each, \$7.50 per dozen.

LINDEN, EUROPEAN, *Tilia vulgaris.*

This seems hardier than the American form and is a good shade tree.

6-8 feet, \$1.00 each.

MAPLE, *Acer.*

Norway Maple, (*Acer platanoides.*) For grace of form, beauty of foliage and grateful shade, few trees excel the Norway Maple. Grows quite rapidly to a large size, with spreading branches.

6-8 feet, .75 each, \$7.50 per dozen.

Schwedler's Norway Maple, (*Acer platanoides Schwedleri.*) A beautiful variety with blood-red foliage in the spring, which turns later to dark green.

5-7 feet, \$1.00 each.

Sugar Maple, (*Acer saccharum.*) Rather slow in growth but becoming one of the grandest of shade trees.

6-8 feet, .75 each, \$7.50 per dozen.

MOUNTAIN ASH, *Pyrus Aucuparia.*

For creating a charming lawn effect, no tree is more appropriate; of small size with white flowers and brilliant red fruit.

6-8 feet, .75 each.

OAK, *Quercus.*

For a number of years I have been advocating the planting of oaks for all general purposes. They are long lived, healthy, very free from insects; the wood and branches are very strong, rarely broken by wind or snow, and the several kinds include the grandest of our shade trees. When established the

growth is quite rapid, more so than is commonly believed. Oaks are thought to be hard to transplant, but this is not true if the trees are frequently transplanted or root-pruned in the nursery, thereby causing them to throw out an abundance of fibrous roots. No other trees can compare with the Oaks in their gorgeous autumn colors.

Burr Oak, (*Quercus macrocarpa.*) A large stately tree of vigorous growth, and promises to be one of the best for this region.

4-6 feet, .75 each.

Pin Oak, (*Quercus palustris.*) A handsome tree with rather short spreading branches, forming a symmetrical head; one of the most popular because of its rapid growth and transplants easily.

6-8 feet, \$1.00 each.

Red Oak, (*Quercus rubra.*) A beautiful Oak of rapid growth, becoming a majestic tree of large size, with broad rounded head; the ideal shade tree, and probably the most valuable Oak for this region.

6-8 feet, \$1.00 each.

White Oak. (*Quercus alba.*) One of the most stately trees of the northern states, with stout, spreading branches and a beautiful park tree where space can be allowed for its full development.

6-8 feet, \$1.25 each.

Yellow Chestnut Oak, (*Quercus acuminata.*) A beautiful tree with light gray bark and handsome dark glossy foliage.

8-10 feet, \$1.25 each.

BLACK WALNUT, *Juglans nigra.*

The most successful nut tree for Colorado and valuable for timber.

5-6 feet, .50 each, \$5.00 per dozen.

For plantations, 1-2 feet, \$5.00 per 100.

Colorado Evergreens

It is well known to experienced growers that the Douglas Spruce and other western evergreens obtained from Colorado are much hardier than the same species if obtained from the Pacific coast region. This is true, not only of evergreens, but more or less so of shrubs and other plants. This being due to certain elements in our climate, it need not be a surprise to find that many eastern and foreign evergreens fail when brought to Colorado. In view of this it is only reasonable to urge the more general use of native evergreens for planting in Colorado,—the more so, because their high ornamental value and general utility has appealed to the whole world.

The stock offered below includes both "transplanted" and "collected" plants; the former have been grown two years or more

in the nursery and are well established and can be removed with but little loss to the root-system, which is an obvious advantage. Collected evergreens are dug directly from the mountains, and this class of stock if "cheaply" or carelessly handled is quite sure to disappoint the purchaser. On the other hand, if skillfully dug and prepared for shipment, it is not only considerably cheaper than transplanted stock, but will be found quite as certain to live and the resulting growth only a little slower for a year or two. For several seasons I have been collecting evergreens by a method of my own devising, based upon nearly fifteen years' experience. It is simple, but it gets results. I dig the young trees carefully with a ball of earth and before moving them this ball is wrapped and securely

bound with twine, and afterwards dipped in thin mud. The trees then can be safely handled or shipped any distance, and should be planted when they arrive at destination without removing the wrapping, setting them in well prepared soil slightly deeper than before, and tamping the earth very firmly about the ball. After planting, guard against over watering or excessive dryness, and keep the surface of the soil well cultivated and free from grass or weeds until cool weather in autumn.

The time for collecting evergreens in this vicinity is ordinarily the first three weeks of May. Nursery grown stock is ready much earlier, and therefore safer for distant shipments. Planting as late as the middle of May is in no respect detrimental if the new growth has not begun, in fact it is the most successful time for planting.

All the following stock is transplanted unless "coll." is specified, which indicates collected, as explained above.

DOUGLAS SPRUCE, RED SPRUCE.

Pseudotsuga Douglasii.

A most valuable timber tree, resistant to drought, very graceful in form.

1-2 feet, .50 each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Coll. 1-2 feet, .40 each, 4.00 per dozen.

Coll. 2-3 feet, .60 each, \$6.00 per dozen.

JUNIPER, CEDAR, *Juniperus.*

Colorado Silver Cedar, (*Juniperus scopulorum.*) This easily ranks best in the Red Cedar group, but is hardly known outside of Colorado because its distinct character was not understood even by botanists until recently. Its beautiful silvery appearance which it keeps well through the winter, its compact columnar habit of growth with the fact that it retains its lower branches and symmetrical form to a great age will make it win the popularity it deserves.

2-3 feet, .75 each, \$7.50 per dozen.

3-4 feet, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen.

Coll. 1-2 feet, .50 each, \$5.50 per dozen.

Coll. 2-3 feet, .65 each, \$7.00 per dozen.

Creeping Juniper, (*Juniperus Siberica.*) A low creeping evergreen with feathery, rosette-like habit of growth.

Coll. 1 foot clumps, .50 each, \$5.00 per doz.

FIR, BALSAM, *Abies.*

Subalpine Fir, (*Abies lasiocarpa.*) A very symmetrical tree frequently as glaucous as the Blue Spruce.

Coll. 1½-2 feet, .50 each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Coll. 2-3 feet, .75 each, \$7.50 per dozen.

PINE, *Pinus.*

Pitch or Bull Pine, (*Pinus scopulorum.*)

The common Pine of the foothills, and one of the most noble and picturesque of American Conifers. It transplants easily when small and grows rapidly.

Coll. 1-1½ feet, .50 each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Coll. 1½-2 feet, .75 each, \$7.50 per dozen.

Limber Pine, (*Pinus flexilis.*) Our nearest relative of the eastern White Pine, and a beautiful tree.

Coll. 1-2 feet, .75 each, \$7.50 per dozen.

Lodgepole Pine, (*Pinus Murrayanus.*) A distinct and handsome Pine of Spruce-like habit of growth, with unique bronze tinted foliage, in pleasing contrast with the silvery hue so frequent among Colorado evergreens.

Coll. 1-1½ feet, .50 each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Coll. 1½-2 feet, .75 each, \$7.50 per dozen.

SPRUCE, *Picea.*

Colorado Spruce, (*Picea pungens.*) A magnificent thrifty and quick growing species which transplants easily and thrives nearly everywhere. The growth is symmetrical and rather dense. The trees of this vicinity are rarely green, having almost invariably a desirable bluish tint which becomes more marked the second or third season after transplanting. If extra blue specimens are wanted, order "Colorado Blue Spruce."

8-12 inches, .30 each, \$3.00 per dozen.

1-1½ feet, .50 each, \$5.00 per dozen.

1½-2 feet, .75 each, \$7.50 per dozen.

coll. 1-2 feet, .35 each, \$3.50 per dozen.

coll. 2-3 feet, .60 each, \$6.00 per dozen.

coll. 3-4 feet, .80 each, \$8.00 per dozen.

Colorado Blue Spruce, (*Picea pungens glauca.*) It sometimes occurs that the Spruces of some isolated valley in the mountains will be almost uniformly of a deep steel-blue tint. The trees from such places are much superior to the occasional blue "sports" which occur everywhere in the mountains. I have access to such a valley where the trees are exceptionally fine, from which I offer a limited quantity as follows:

1-1½ feet, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen.

1½-2 feet, \$1.50 each.

2-2½ feet, \$2.00 each.

coll. 1-1½ feet, .75 each, \$7.50 per dozen.

coll. 1½-2 feet, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen.

coll. 2-3 feet, \$1.50 each, \$15.00 per dozen.

coll. 3-4 feet, \$2.00 each, \$20.00 per dozen.

Engelmann Spruce, (*Picea Engelmanni.*) A handsome pyramidal tree, also with bluish foliage, but distinct from the last.

coll. 1½-2 feet, .50 each, \$5.00 per dozen.

coll. 2-3 feet, .75 each, \$7.50 per dozen.

Special quotations given upon collected evergreens in larger quantities.

Flowering Shrubs

In all plans for the improvement and decoration of the home grounds, whether a large estate or only a city lot, the use of Flowering Shrubs cannot be disregarded. Without shrubbery it is impossible to create a satisfying landscape effect. Properly arranged shrubbery does not encroach upon the lawn; it rather imparts to it the appearance of breadth, and by partially concealing the sharp lines of boundaries and buildings, the apparent extent of the home grounds is often increased. Large shrubs may be arranged so as to effectively screen unsight-

ly objects, or to create an air of seclusion for the home.

My list of shrubs is not a large one as I grow only those which I know to be valuable and suited to this climate; yet with this collection it is possible to have either flowers, bright colored twigs or berries every month in the year. Pretty winter effects should be provided for in every planting.

The figures following the name indicate the size in feet of the shrub at maturity; the size of the stock furnished is mentioned with the price. Those marked (*) are native shrubs.

Acer Ginnale, Tartarian Maple. (10-15.) A large bush with handsome foliage, turning to brilliant scarlet in autumn.

3-4 feet, .30 each, \$3.00 per 12.

Acer glabrum, (*) Rocky Mountain Maple. (12-20.) The dense, bushy Maple growing on hill sides and along streams, adding not a little to the charm of the wilds.

2-3 feet, .30 each, \$3.00 per 12.

Amorpha canescens, Lead Plant. (2ft.)

.20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Amorpha fruticosa, (*) Indigo Shrub. (4-6.) Locust-like foliage, flowers in spikes, dark purple.

2-3 feet, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Amorpha nana, (*) Sweet Indigo. (1-2.) A rare, dwarf, small leaved sort, with spikes of fragrant garnet flowers and lemon-scented foliage.

.30 each, \$3.00 per 12.

Berberis repens, (*) Oregon Grape. (½-1.) An evergreen ground covering plant with foliage like Holly; flowers fragrant, bright yellow, berries blue.

\$1.00 per 12, \$5.00 per 100.

Berberis Thunbergii, Japan Barberry. (2-3.) Much used for planting at the edge of shrubberies and for hedges etc. Highly valued for its brilliant autumn foliage and for the bright scarlet berries which persist all winter.

1½-2 feet, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

2-2½ feet, .30 each, \$3.00 per 12.

Berberis vulgaris, Common Barberry.

1-2 feet, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Berberis var., Purple Leaved Barberry.

1½-2 feet, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Cornus Siberica, Red-stemmed Dogwood. (4-5.) This has the most beautiful red bark of any shrub, and for winter effect is charming; very hardy.

2-3 feet, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12, \$12.50 per 100.

Cornus stolonifera, (4-6.) Purple twigs.

2-3 feet, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Cornus stolonifera lutea, Bright yellow twigs, very beautiful.

2-3 feet, .35 each, \$3.50 per 12.

Cornus stolonifera riparia, (*) In our Colorado form the twigs are almost as brilliant red as in Siberica; of bushy habit, extremely hardy and has the unique character of blooming all summer, having flowers and green and ripe fruit at the same time; berries pearly white.

1½-2 feet, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Betula fontinalis, (*) Canyon Birch. (15-20.) A very graceful shrub with purplish brown bark and twigs.

2-3 feet, .25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Cercocarpus parvifolius, (*) Mountain Mahogany. (5-8.) A rosaceous shrub with neat foliage and feathery achene-like fruits, covering the branches for weeks.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Crataegus cerronis, (*) Hawthorn. (10-12.) A tree-like shrub with glossy foliage, white flowers and dark red fruit.

1-2 feet, .30 each \$3.00 per 12.

Crataegus Coloradenis, (*) Colorado Thorn. A small tree with thick, dark, serrated foliage; flowers very showy, in ample clusters, fragrant; fruit large, bright scarlet.

1½-2 feet, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Crataegus saligna, (*) Black-fruited Thorn. A rare and very handsome sort from southwestern Colorado, small foliage, slender erect branches, and jet black fruit; glorious autumn colors.

2-3 feet, .35 each, \$3.50 per 12.

Cydonia Japonica, Japan Quince. (3-5.) Bright scarlet flowers, blooms very early.

2-3 feet, .25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Euonymus alatus, Cork-barked Wahoo. (3-4.) A rare Japanese shrub with odd corky twigs, red berries and neat foliage which turns red in autumn.

.50 each.

Euonymus atropurpureus, Wahoo. (4-6.) Red berries, opening scarlet.

2 feet, .25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Euonymus Europeus, Burning Bush. (6-10.) Handsome foliage, four parted fruits

which open after frost showing vermillion within.

2-3 feet, .25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Forsythia Fortunei, Golden Bell. (6-8.) A vigorous, upright bush with slender arching branches; flowers yellow, appearing before the leaves.

3-4 feet, .25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Forsythia viridissima, More dwarf, forms handsome clumps, stems green all winter.

2-3 feet, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Holodiscus dumosus, (*) Wild Spiraea. (4-6)

One of the most charming of native shrubs, forming graceful clumps with wand-like branches, each terminating in an airy plume of creamy white or pink tinted flowers, which change so little in going to seed that the bush has the appearance of remaining in bloom for many months.

1½-2 feet, .35 each, \$3.50 per 12.

Jamesia Americana, (*) Wild Mock Orange.

(3-4.) Low bush of informal habit, small velvety foliage, clusters of waxy-white flowers which are delightfully fragrant and resemble orange blossoms.

1 foot clumps, .25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Ligustrum Iboia, Japanese Privet. (4-5.) One

of the few kinds which are entirely hardy north. (See Hedge Plants.) Much used in landscape planting for its graceful habit and clusters of small fragrant flowers followed by black fruit; used also for hedges.

3-4 feet, .25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Ligustrum Regelianum, Considered a variety of Iboia and equally hardy; differs in its more spreading and drooping habit; very attractive in flower or fruit.

1½-2 feet, .25 each \$2.50 per 12.

Lilac, see *Syringa*.

Lonicera involucrata, (*) Bush Honeysuckle.

(3-5.) Handsome foliage, berries enclosed by a purple involucre which is even more showy than the yellow flowers.

1-2 feet, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Lonicera tatarica alba, (5-8.) White flowers, red or orange berries.

2 feet, .25 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Lycium barbatum, A trailing shrub, sometimes used as a vine but more commonly for covering dry slopes or banks for which it is admirably adapted.

1½-2 feet, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Philadelphus coronarius, *Syringa*, or Mock Orange. (3-5.) An old fashioned favorite, with sprays of sweet-scented white flowers.

1 foot clumps, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Philadelphus grandiflorus, (5-8.) Taller, with larger flowers and foliage.

2-3 feet, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Physocarpus, see *Opulaster*.

Opulaster opulifolia, (*Physocarpus opulifolia*, sometimes known as *Spiraea opulifolia*.) Nine Bark. (5-8.) The Opulasters are handsome shrubs related to *Spiraea*,

very strong growing and hardy; this is a large species with umbels of white flowers.

1½-2 feet, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

5-6 feet, .75 each.

Opulaster glabratus, (*) Dwarf Nine Bark.

(2-3.) Blooms profusely in early spring, small umbels of white or rose tinted flowers.

2 feet, .25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Opulaster Ramaleyi, (*) Ramaley's Nine

Bark. (4-6.) Exceedingly vigorous and healthy, with more ample foliage and showier flowers than in *opulifolia*, and of dwarfier and more compact growth; blooms so profusely that the branches bend with the weight of the flowers.

3-4 feet, .35 each, \$3.50 per 12.

Potentilla fruticosa, (*) Shrubby *Potentilla*.

(2-3.) A fine low-growing shrub which blooms continuously all summer, flowers bright yellow.

2-3 feet, .25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Prunus melanocarpa, (*) Choke Cherry. (8-10) Early blooming, fine for screens or thickets.

3-4 feet, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Rhus glabra, (*) Common Sumach. (5-8)

Belongs to a family of highly ornamental shrubs with distinctive foliage turning to brilliant autumn hues; although common, this species is distinctly ornamental.

2-3 feet, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

3-4 feet, .25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Rhus glabra minor, (*) Dwarf Sumach. (4-6)

My own introduction; smaller and more slender than the common form, leaves smaller, darker green and very glossy; fruit clusters scarcely two inches long, bright red; for the shrubbery it will probably supersede the common form.

1½-2 feet, .35 each, \$3.50 per 12.

Rhus glabra laciniata, Cut-leaved Sumach.

A vigorous, dwarf variety with foliage as delicately cut as a fern, and which turns to vivid crimson in the fall.

1½-2 feet, .30 each, \$3.00 per 12.

Rhus trilobata, (*) Three-leaved Sumach.

(3-5) A unique native shrub, of low, spreading habit, making billowy masses of dark green foliage, the lower branches reclining upon the ground; the leaves are small, trifoliate; the fruit is bright scarlet, in clusters, ripening in June or July and remaining fresh till winter. It will grow and thrive on our most desert hillsides and always seems overflowing with vitality, yet is never unmanageable, does not sprout from the roots, and seems immune from insects or disease.

1½-2 feet, bushy, .30 each, \$3.00 per 12.

Ribes aureum, (*) Flowering Currant. (4-

6) Yellow, clove-scented, black or yellow fruit.

3-4 feet, .25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Ribes cereum, (*) Red flowers and fruit.

.20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Ribes, sp., (*) Trailing Wild Gooseberry. Very good low shrub for banks, or for the edge of shrubbery.

Clumps, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Ribes, sp., (*) Upright Gooseberry. (3-5) A straight, upright-growing variety of distinct appearance, only slightly thorny, very handsome foliage; a valuable ornamental and a promising subject for the hybridist.

1½-2 feet, .25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Rosa rubiginosa, Sweet Brier. (5-7) Sweet scented foliage, pink flowers, followed by persistent red fruit.

2-3 feet, .35 each.

Rosa rugosa, Japanese Rose. Blooms all summer, very showy fruit.

2-3 feet, .25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Rosa Woodsii, (*) Our tallest wild rose, clusters of single flowers.

2-3 feet, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Rubus deliciosus, (*) Flowering Raspberry, (4-6) One of our choicest natives with strong, branching, thornless canes, forming bushy clumps which in spring are weighted down with a profusion of fragrant, snow white flowers as large as single roses which they much resemble; very hardy and easily grown.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

The Spiraeas include some of the most valuable of flowering shrubs; all the following are distinct and hardy; spring and summer flowering.

SPRING-FLOWERING SPIRAEAS.

Spiraea arguta. (3-4) This and thunbergii are the first to bloom; the small white blossoms cover the bush like a snow drift; fine foliage and graceful habit.

1½-2 feet, .25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Spiraea prunifolia. (3-5) Double white flowers in long wreath-like racemes, lustrous foliage.

3-4 feet, .35 each, \$3.50 per 12.

Spiraea Thunbergii. A most profuse bloomer, and a handsome bush at all seasons.

Clumps, .35 each, \$3.50 per 12.

Spiraea Van Houttei. (4-6) The pendulous branches sweeping to the ground with their load of snow white flowers makes the name, "Bridal Wreath," very appropriate; makes a magnificent flowering hedge.

2-3 feet, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Clumps, .50 each.

SUMMER-BLOOMING SPIRAEAS.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer. (2 feet) One of the best summer blooming shrubs; bright crimson flowers from July till frost.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Spiraea callosa alba. Same size and habit as the last, but flowers pure white.

.20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Spiraea Billardii. (3-5) July and August; pink flowers in erect spikes.

2 feet, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Spiraea Douglasii rosea. Flowers deep rose,

in raceme-like clusters, foliage silvery underneath; one of the finest.

1½-2 feet, .25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Spiraea tomentosa. (3-4) Late pink.

1½-2 feet, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Symphoricarpos occidentalis, (*) (2-3 feet) A large leaved sort with yellowish berries, and is excellent for covering and protecting banks, even where few other shrubs can succeed.

.20 each \$2.00 per 12.

Symphoricarpos pauciflorus., (*) (1-1½ ft.) A miniature Snow Berry with pink flowers and snow white berries.

.20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Symphoricarpos racemosus., Large Snow Berry, (3-4 ft.) The large white berries white as wax and remaining so all summer make this a most delightful acquisition, and should be associated with the red berried species in every shrub collection.

2-3 feet, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Symphoricarpos vulgaris., Indian Currant (3-4 ft.) This is not only one of the best foliage shrubs for massing, but it bears a profusion of bright red berries which in this climate remain fresh nearly all winter; succeeds almost anywhere.

Clumps 2 feet, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Clumps 2-3 feet, .35 each, \$3.50 per 12.

Syringa Pekinensis, Chinese Lilac. (10-20 ft.) This is a summer blooming sort with panicles of white flowers and may be pruned to a single trunk making a small tree.

3-4 feet, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Syringa Persica alba, Persian Lilac. (6-8 ft.) A compact bushy sort with slender branches and more graceful than the



Syringa, Garden Lilac

common variety and blooms a little later pale lilac color.

2-3 feet, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Syringa rothomagensis, Red Persian Lilac. Similar to the last, but deep redish purple. The stock offered are large bushy specimens.

3-4 feet, .35 each, \$3.50 per 12.

Syringa vulgaris. This the old garden Lilac which our grandmothers cherished, and is still valued not only for memory but for merit as well.

2-3 feet, .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Syringa vulgaris alba. Common White Lilac. 2-3 feet, .25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Ulmus parvifolia, Dwarf Elm. A large shrub

or small tree with small dark foliage.

.75 each.

Viburnum opulus, High Bush Cranberry. (8-10) White flowers in large flat heads, bright red berries.

2-3 feet, .30 each, \$3.00 per 12.

Viburnum opulus nanus. (1-1½ ft.) Exceedingly dwarf and compact; this variety never blooms and can be sheared as a formal edging and is much hardier than box which is often used.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Viburnum opulus sterilis. Common snowball. This still ranks among the best of old fashioned shrubs, and is too well known to need description.

4-5 feet, .30 each, \$3.00 per 12.



Hedge Plants

For Colorado the best plant for a trimmed hedge is the very hardy form of *Ligustrum vulgare*, Common Privet, and which is shown in the above photograph of one of the first hedges planted in Boulder. The original stock was brought from Sweden, and is not only the hardiest but also the most compact growing of any I have ever seen. The hedge shown above was planted in a single row with the following preparation:—a trench was first dug a foot deep and a foot in width. In the bottom of this trench old rotted manure was spread six inches deep and thoroughly spaded into the soil underneath. Then the plants were set eight inches apart and five or six inches deeper

than they grew in the nursery, so that when the trench was filled with soil and thoroughly tamped around the plants the side branches were partly covered with earth.

These branches soon take root and make the hedge perfectly tight at the bottom. After the plants have been set as described trim down to six inches and once or twice more during the season, allowing an advance each time of two or three inches only. Trim frequently thereafter, allowing only small advances each time until the desired height is attained. You will find no better method of planting, and no better or hardier stock.

Ligustrum vulgare, same stock as shown in the photograph, 3 years old.

\$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100.

Large plants for gateways, .75 per pair.

Ligustrum Regelianum. This Privet makes a low spreading growth, the ends of the branches drooping to the ground. It should not be sheared.

1½-2 feet, \$2.50 per 12, \$17.00 per 100.

Ligustrum ovalifolium, California Privet. This Privet is not hardy in Colorado; considerable has been planted through mistake or otherwise, and all such should be replaced as it cannot give satisfaction.

Berberis Thunbergii, Japanese Barberry. This makes a delightfully informal hedge not exceeding three feet in height, grows sufficiently even without shearing.

1½-2 feet, \$2.00 per 12, \$15.00 per 100.

Euonymus radicans variegata. A Japanese

evergreen shrub with variegated green and white foliage, which is perfectly hardy the foliage remaining in perfect condition throughout the winter. It may be sheared to a formal edging six inches high, and is much better than Box, as it will not sunburn.

Clumps, \$2.50 per 12, \$15.00 per 100.

Rosa rugosa and **Rosa rubiginosa** are sometimes used for hedges or screens, (see under shrubs for prices.)

Spiraea Van Houttei, is one of the best shrubs for flowering hedge or screen.

2-3 feet \$2.00 per 12, \$15.00 per 100.

Viburnum opulus nanus, Baby Snowball. Will make a dense edging one foot high, and can be sheared as true as a wall. The foliage is a rich healthy green, quite small, and the plant never blooms.

Clumps, \$2.50 per 12, \$18.00 per 100.



Vines and Climbers

The above photograph of a Boulder residence shows a native Clematis (*Clematis ligusticifolia*) covering the veranda, and *Ampelopsis Engelmanni* growing upon the wall. The latter attaches itself by minute discs to stone or brick walls and needs no other support. It has proven entirely hardy where Boston Ivy was killed to the ground.

Ampelopsis Engelmanni, Englemann's Ivy. This is to be preferred to other wall creepers because of its hardiness, self

clinging habit, and neater appearance. It also grows more rapidly than any other, reaching a great height; its autumn coloring is superb. Will not injure trees.

3 year, .25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Ampelopsis vitacea. Native Woodbine. A strong growing trailing vine which will clamber freely over rocks or trellis, but requires support on a wall.

3 year, .20 each, \$1.50 per 12.

Celastrus scandens, Bitter Sweet. Desirable

for shade and for the bright orange red berries which remain fresh all winter; suitable for porch or trellis, but will injure trees by encircling the branches.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Clematis ligusticifolia. A rapid climber producing a heavy shade and small white flowers; shown in the photograph.

.20 each \$2.00 per 12.

Clematis paniculata. Japanese Clematis. One of the most popular flowering vines; its fragrant white flowers and luxuriant foliage are known to all.

3 year .25 each \$2.50 per 12.

Euonymus radicans. This may be used as a substitute for English Ivy; it is the hardest evergreen vine in cultivation. It will cling to a tree trunk or wall, but

does best planted with Englemann's Ivy which it will use for a support and thus climb to a considerable height, clothing the latter with green foliage all winter.

Clumps, .25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Euonymus radicans variegata. Fully as hardy and useful as a ground trailer but shows little disposition to climb.

Clumps, .25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Lonicera aurea reticulata, with variegated foliage and **Lonicera Halliana**, either kind. .25 each.

Lycium barbatum, (See Shrubs.)

Wisteria Sinensis, Chinese Wisteria.

.25 each.

Vitis vulpina, The Wild Grape of Colorado. 3 year .20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Roses for the Garden

For several seasons I have been growing choice hardy roses, and my stock is exceptionally fine and made up from the most suitable varieties for this region.

I have decided, however, to close out permanently my stock of roses, in order to give more room and more attention to the native shrubs and evergreens, and in order to do this I make reductions in the prices which will enable you to buy them while they last, for much less than the same high grade of stock can be bought elsewhere. My object is to dispose of them quickly, and while I hope no one will order less than one dozen, yet no restriction or limit of any sort will be made except that when the stock or any variety is sold out, no more can be furnished. Six may be ordered at the dozen rate, or 25 at the 100 rate; all will be labeled.

The prices are as follows for finest two year old plants:

Hybrid Tea Roses, my choice of the varieties named below, assorted, .25 each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$18.00 per 100; your choice at .30 each, \$3.00 per dozen, \$22.00 per 100.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses, my choice of varieties, assorted, .30 each, \$3.00 per dozen; your choice, .35 each, \$3.50 per dozen.

The varieties are as follows; for full descriptions, suggestions for planting and care, see 1908 Catalogue, a copy of which will be sent on application:

Hybrid Tea,

Bessie Brown,
Burbank,
Gruss an Teplitz,
Kaiserine Augusta Victoria,
La France,
Madame Caroline Testout,
Maman Cochet,
Baby Rambler.

Hybrid Perpetual,

Captain Hayward,
Clio,
Frau Karl Druschki,
General Jacqueminot,
Jubilee,
Madame Georges Bruant,
Madame Masson,
Margaret Dickson,
Paul Neyron,
Ulrich Brunner,
Crimson Rambler, (climber).

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

In the revival of the old-fashioned gardens, in which Hardy Herbaceous Perennials play so important a part, we have evidence of the fact, that no class of plants cultivated for purely ornamental purposes has made such rapid strides in public favor as this, which includes the Columbine, Iris, Lily, Phlox, Paeonia and scores of others, comprising old time favorites and new ones from every quarter of the earth; of this latter class our own Rocky Mountains has contributed a very important share.

Many perennials can be planted equally well in spring or autumn, but I particularly suggest autumn planting for Paeonias, Lilies and most of our native flowers, as the roots of these make a strong growth before winter,

and the plants are ready to put forth their best efforts the following spring. In view of this, do not consider the following list complete until you have received my Catalogue for Autumn, 1909, which I expect to have ready the last of August.

The plants which I supply are all strong, field grown, first class in every respect, and with reasonable care will bloom the first season. Such stock should not be compared with the "mailing size" rooted cuttings propagated under glass, and which cannot survive early planting in our climate. The soil of my nursery is especially suited to the growing of this class of stock, and I invite personal inspection in the nursery, and after such inspection a comparison of prices with any reliable firm.

(Prices, except where noted, .15 each, \$1.50 per dozen.)

Aconitum autumnale, Monkshood. Purplish blue flowers in September.

.10 each, \$1.00 per 12.

Aconitum Fischeri. Pale blue, large and showy, Aug., Sept.

Acorus Calamus variegatus, Variegated Sweet Flag. Foliage striped green and creamy white.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Actaea eburnea. White Baneberry. White flowers and waxy white berries.

.20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Aquilegia coerulea. Rocky Mountain Columbine. The state flower; very large, blue and white, long slender spurs.

Aquilegia Canadensis. Beautiful red and yellow variety of the eastern states.

Aquilegia hybrida. Very large, long-spurred flowers in a great variety of colors.

Aster laevis. Pale blue, native.

Aster Nova-Angliae. New England Aster. Large, bright violet purple, 4 ft.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Aster Nova-Angliae rosea. Same, but flowers rosy lilac.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Coreopsis palmata. Masses of golden yellow flowers, July and Aug., on neat plants a foot high, with finely divided foliage.

.10 each, \$1.00 per 12.

Coreopsis verticillata. A smaller, bushier plant; blooms earlier.

.10 each, \$1.00 per 12.



Aconitum



Aster Nova-Angliae



Aquilegia coerulea

*Clematis Davidiana***HERBACEOUS CLEMATIS.**

The following except *C. coccinea*, are not vines, but are low growing, bushy plants which are soft stemmed and come up year after year from the root, and have ornamental foliage and showy flowers.

***Clematis Davidiana*.** (see cut) A most desirable variety growing about two feet tall with many showy clusters of lavender blue flowers through August and September.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

***Clematis coccinea*,** Scarlet Clematis. An herbaceous vine, coming up from the ground each year, growing rapidly and producing in constant succession from June until frost, an abundance of bright scarlet, tubular flowers, followed by seed plumes which remain till winter. This is so satisfactory that I grow large quantities and offer strong plants at

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

***Clematis Douglasii*.** A native species with

fine silky foliage and deep purple flowers April, May.

***Clematis Fremontii*.** A rare sort with undivided foliage from the plains of western Kansas.

***Clematis integrifolia*.** Deep blue flowers three or four inches across, in great profusion, July and Aug.

***Clematis recta*.** Two to three feet tall, pure white flowers.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

***Clematis stans*.** Like *Davidiana*, but has larger foliage and white flowers.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

***Delphinium formosum*.** Perennial Larkspur. Flowers deep indigo blue, larger than a silver dollar, in long spikes; very showy, and fine for cutting. (See cut.)

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

***Dicentra spectabilis*,** *Dieletra* or *Bleeding Heart*. An old favorite; its long drooping racemes of heart shaped pink flowers are very attractive; will grow in shade.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

***Eulalia gracillima*.** An ornamental Japanese grass, making elegant clumps 3-4 feet tall, with plumes in autumn.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

***Eulalia Japonica zebrina*.** Zebra grass. A larger growing sort, the foliage cross barred with yellow; very striking.

Clumps, .25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

HARDY FERNS.

For planting in densely shaded places where flowering plants will not thrive, there is nothing more satisfactory than Hardy Ferns. The essential requirements for success with ferns are shade, plenty of moisture, and a soil rich in black humus or leaf mold. If these things are not lacking a most delightful effect can be produced by planting a Fern border along a north wall, with which may be planted violets, or other small, shade-loving flowers.

The best fern is our native Male-fern, *Aspidium Felix-mas*, and I offer this at .15 each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100; or assorted with other suitable ferns at the same prices.

*Delphinium**Coreopsis**Hardy Geranium*

Funkia lanceolata. Blue Plantain Lily.

Funkia subcordata grandiflora. Pure white, lily-like fragrant flowers and handsome foliage.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Funkia, Thos. Hogg. Flowers blue, leaves dark green, edged pure white.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Funkia undulata media picta. Foliage beautifully variegated green, white and yellow.

Geranium pratense album. Hardy White Geranium or Cranesbill. Flowers pure white all summer.

Geranium Richardsonii album. Native petals white, blooms all summer.

Geranium sanguineum. Flowers bright violet red, blooms all summer; beautiful autumn foliage.

.10 each, \$1.00 per 12, \$5.00 per 100.

Helenium autumnale superbum. Grows 5 to 6 feet high, masses of Golden yellow flowers, as showy as Golden Glow, and more desirable for cutting.

Helianthus Maximiliani, Perennial Sunflower, 6 to 8 feet tall, large yellow flowers, very late.

Helianthus sparsiflorus. An improved, single-flowered variety, 6 to 8 feet tall, producing masses of golden flowers with quilled rays like a Cactus Dahlia, and on long stems, making it one of the finest for cut flowers; Aug., Sept.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Helianthus, Wooley Dod. One of the best late flowering, golden yellow.

Helianthus multiflorus maximus. Immense single golden yellow flowers with broad overlapping rays.



Heuchera sanguinea (Crimson Bells)

Heuchera sanguinea. Crimson Bells, slender open sprays of red flowers all summer. (See cut.)

.20 each, \$2.00 per 12.

Inula glandulosa grandiflora. Very large orange yellow flowers, June to Aug; 1

foot tall. (See cut.)

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Inula helenium. Four to 5 feet, rather coarse, suitable for the shrubbery.

HEMEROCALLIS. Yellow Day Lily.

Popular hardy Liliaceous plants with tuberous roots, and which succeed everywhere. The flowers resemble lilies, and are 3 to 6 inches broad, borne on many slender stems well above the foliage.

Hemerocallis flava, Lemon Lily. Flowers pure lemon-yellow, very fragrant, in great profusion during June and July; 3 feet high.



Inula glandulosa grandiflora

Hemerocallis Florham. A new hybrid variety with deep golden yellow flowers of largest size and a persistent bloomer. This and the Lemon Lily cannot be too highly commended.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Hemerocallis fulva. Corn Lily. Flowers deep orange.

Hemerocallis fulva plena, variety with double flowers.

Hemerocallis Kwanso plena. The largest of all, growing 5 to 6 feet tall; large perfectly double flowers, deep orange shaded darker toward the center.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Hemerocallis Middendorffii. Very dwarf flowers deep golden yellow.

Hemerocallis Thunbergii. Lemon yellow, late.

JAPANESE IRIS.

Much space would be required to fully describe these wonderful Japanese creations which rank among the most superb of our hardy flowers. They commence blooming about the middle of June and continue five or six weeks. The flowers frequently measure 7 to 9 inches across, and the variety and richness of their coloring and exquisite veining is not equaled in the floral world. The number of varieties grown by the Japanese is very great, but many of these are not sufficiently distinct for the ordinary garden, and some do not bloom freely in Colorado.

Out of a large collection imported directly from Japan, which I have been growing and propagating here for six or seven years, I offer the following which are fully acclimated, and which I know to be free bloomers and very choice sorts. All are double, having six large petals, unless mentioned otherwise; some have more than six petals, the single varieties have only three. Price for named varieties, .25 each, \$2.50 per 12; choice mixed varieties, unnamed, including a large proportion of double flowers, .15 each, \$1.50 per 12, \$11.00 per 100. Order by name or number.

3. Kumoma-no-sora, pure white.
12. Kuma-funjin, finely marbled blue and purple.
20. Kumo-no-uyi, deep purple, shaded indigo.
21. Yezo-nishiki, grayish blue, freckled white.
35. Shuchiu-kwa, purple lilac blending to white center, 10-12 petals.
38. Shimo-yono-tsuki, pure white.
100. Ayaregawa, blue, veined indigo.
104. Nishiki-moshitone, mauve, shaded blue; three petals.
105. Kinnoko, white, veined violet.
109. Taihai, white, gold center.
127. Carlobinga, gray washed and veined purple; three petals.



German Iris

GERMAN IRIS, Fleur de Lis.

No garden or flower border is complete without a few of these beautiful spring flowering plants whose flowers are rivaled only by the Orchids in richness and delicacy of coloring; very easily grown, improving from year to year. The following named sorts embrace the most desirable of many varieties; price, any variety, .15 each, \$1.50 per 12. Mixed, .10 each, \$1.00 per 12, \$7.50 per 100.

- Flavescens, pale yellow.
- Florentina alba, white, tinge of blue.
- Grachus, yellow, veined purple.
- Mad. Chereau, white, edged blue.
- Plumeri, deep coppery bronze.
- Rigolett, golden yellow and maroon.
- Tinaea, delicate lavender.
- Spectabilis, deep violet purple.

MISCELLANEOUS IRIS.

Iris pumila hybrida. Improved varieties of the early dwarf iris, growing only six inches high but with large showy flowers in the following colors; *Cyanea*, rich royal purple; *Eburnea*, white, shaded cream; *Florida*, lemon yellow, shaded darker; *Formosa*, upper petals deep violet blue, lower petals light violet. .10 each, \$1.00 per 12; assorted \$7.50 per 100.

Iris pseudacorus, Yellow Iris. Pure golden yellow flowers, grows 2-3 feet tall.

.10 each, \$1.00 per 12, \$7.50 per 100.



Japanese Iris (See Page 14)

Iris graminea. A small species with bright purple flowers, .

.10 each, \$1.00 per 12.

Iris Missouriensis. A handsome native species with pale lavender flowers.

.10 each, \$1.00 per 12.

Iris Siberica. Handsome deep violet flowers.

.10 each, \$1.00 per 12.

Liatris punctata. Rose purple flowers in spikes a foot high; a native sort blooming in July and August.

.10 each, \$1.00 per 12.

Liatris pycnostachia, Kansas Gay Feather. Flower spikes very dense, 4-5 feet tall, Sept. and Oct.

LILIES.

Every garden should have a few lilies. The Tiger Lily is an old time favorite, and several other kinds are highly prized by those who are so fortunate as to know them; but there are more than a score of equally choice kinds which can be grown in Colorado without difficulty. While I would not advise a large outlay by anyone inexperienced in the care of Lilies, yet the experience necessary for success can soon be acquired through some of the less expensive kinds, after which the amateur will find himself eager to try all the kinds he can hear of.

The sorts offered below can be planted successfully in the spring, but the majority of kinds do much better planted in the fall and a larger list will be presented in my autumn catalogue.

Canadense, yellow, brown spots.

Speciosum roseum, deep rose, spotted crimson.

Superbum, orange, spotted purple.

Tigrinum splendens, Tiger Lily.

Tigrinum plena, Double Tiger Lily.

Oenothera Fraseri, Yellow Evening Primrose. One foot tall, blooms all summer.

Pardanthus Sinensis, Blackberry Lily. Bright orange lily-like flowers with fruits which resembles blackberries.

Pentstemon barbatus, Scarlet Pentstemon. Tall graceful sprays of scarlet tubular flowers, fine for cutting and blooms all summer.

PEONIES.

Paeonia Sinensis Hybrids.

Within a few years Peonias have been brought into very prominent notice because of the wonderful improvement in varieties of comparatively recent origin. Between the "Piney" of the garden of long ago, and the magnificent, queenly flower of today there is a vast difference. The improvements relate not alone to the size of the flower, which in favorable instances reaches six to eight inches in diameter and five of six in depth, but the whole character and vigor of the plant is improved, the flowers are borne on longer and stronger stems, the flowering season is lengthened by planting early and

late blooming varieties, and in color,—let me borrow the words of one of my enthusiastic friends,—"It is as if the rainbow had been taken to pieces and the mantles had been torn from the stars and molded into gems and a dull piece of earth covered with a splendor let down from paradise."

There is an element of practical permanent value in the Peony not shared by any other herbaceous perennial; it more nearly takes the place of a shrub than any other, because the foliage after the blooming season is very ornamental, of a laurel-like texture, and in this climate, where we cannot have Rhododendrons we ought to see great masses of Peonies.

This suggests the use of Peonies and Lilies instead of Rhododendrons and Lilies which is a most charming combination. If the Peony bed is suitably prepared, Lilies can be planted in between, and the foliage of the Peonies gives just enough shade to the Lily bulbs to insure that luxuriant, healthy growth indicative of good blooms.

In another way a good planting of Peonies stands as a practical investment, and it is an argument also for the use of choice varieties, even if they are expensive at first;—when once planted, they pay annual and increasing dividends, year after year, in magnificent, fragrant blooms that are unsurpassed for decorative purposes.

The best way to select Peonias is to visit my nursery personally during the first half of June and see them in bloom. Appointments must be arranged in advance. My collection is doubtless the largest and best selected in the west; thousands of plants in more than 80 varieties will present a sight you will not soon forget.

The time for planting is during September and October. Some advise planting in spring and while this may do in the east, our climate renders the time unfavorable and nothing is gained. I advise a thorough preparation of the ground which is to be used for Peonies and planting it to annuals for the summer, which will bring it into



Spiraea filipendula (See Page 18)

the best possible condition for the roots in the fall.

A full list and description of varieties with prices will appear in my fall catalogue.

HARDY GARDEN PHLOX.

Varieties and Hybrids of Phlox Decussata.

Probably no other groups of hardy flowers will afford such a glorious display in the garden for so long a season as this, which gives a profusion of bloom from June until late autumn. The recent varieties show remarkable improvement in the rich and varied colors; greater refinement and vigor of constitution, and much larger flowers, many of which will measure larger than a silver dollar. No plants in our entire collection are more easily grown, and few will respond so quickly and liberally to good treatment. All are strong plants which will bloom this season. Price .15 each, \$1.50 per 12, except where noted.

Aquillon.. Pink, large crimson eye.

Blanc Nain.. Dwarf, pure white.

C. Commerell.. Pink, suffused deep rose rather dwarf, very large flower.

Consel H. Tröst. Rich rose-crimson, bright purple eye, very effective.

Coquellcot.. Fine pure scarlet, with deeper eye.

Cortez. crimson carmine, lighter center shaded orange red.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Crepuscle. Gray-lilac with mauve center, white eye; immense flower.

Eclaireur. Rose purple with lighter halo, large flower.

Etna. Salmon scarlet, crimson eye.

Hermine. Pure white, early and very dwarf, never exceeding 10 inches in height.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

F. G. Von Lassburg. The largest flowered and purest white Phlox in cultivation.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Indian Chief. May to September, purple.

Miss Lingard. May to Oct. pure white with faint violet eye, a remarkably fine sort.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Le Mahdi. Deep violet purple with darker eye.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Papillon. Lilac, rayed purple.

Pantheon. Rose pink, lighter halo, large flower.

R. P. Struthers. Rosy carmine with claret red eye.

Von Hochberg. The ideal crimson Phlox; the richest of its color.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

EARLY PHLOX.

All of the following bloom early in the season and some are the earliest of spring flowers. The varieties of Phlox subulata are among the most valuable of hardy plants for rock work and carpet-bedding.

Phlox glaberrima, bright purple, rather tall, May and June.

Phlox divaricata. Native of Wisconsin, flowers delicate lilac, April.

Phlox ovata. Dwarf, early, flowers large bright rose pink.

Phlox pilosa. Flowers rose, pink or lavender, with deeper eye; April.

Phlox subulata. Moss Pink. Pretty moss-like evergreen foliage, literally hidden under masses of bloom in March and April. Fine for rockery or borders, or for carpeting graves.

Atropurpurea, purplish rose.

Lilacina, light lilac.

Rosea, bright rose.

The Bride, white with pink eye.

.10 each, \$1.00 per 12.

Physostegia Virginica. Bright pink tubular flowers in long spikes; forms handsome bushy clumps.

.10 each, \$1.00 per 12.

Physostegia Virginica alba. A pure white variety; blooms nearly all summer.

.10 each, \$1.00 per 12.

Platycodon grandiflora. Chinese-Bell-flower. Deep blue, broad bell shaped flowers of large size, in continual succession all summer.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Platycodon grandiflora alba. Flower white.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.



Hybrid Potentilla

Potentilla hybrida. Charming plants, easily grown, with brilliant double, rose-like flowers in great profusion, from June to August. The following choice varieties.

Hamlet, dark rich crimson.

Perfecta, vermillion, yellow center.

Vulcan, glistening red.

Salvia azurea grandiflora. A native of Colorado and western Kansas, growing three feet tall, producing large sprays of pale blue flowers in August and Sept.

Salvia Pitcheri. Seems to be identical, except that the flowers are deep indigo blue, beginning to bloom about two weeks later, continuing till severe freezing weather.

Sidalcea candida. Indian Mallow. A handsome native with white flowers; suitable for wet soil.

Sidalcea oregana. Long spikes of rose violet flowers, May and June.

SPIRAEA.

Goat's Beard, Meadow Sweet.

Handsome plants for the border with small flowers in feathery plumes on long stems and elegant for cutting; foliage various, always attractive; thrive best with plenty of moisture.

Spiraea Aruncus. Goat's Beard Long feathery panicles of white flowers in June and July; 3 to 5 feet tall.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Spiraea filipendula, Dropwort. (See cut.). Numerous corymbs of white flowers, on stems two feet tall, pretty fern-like foliage.

Spiraea Gigantea. Forms a bold clump 5 to 6 feet high, with palmate leaves and immense heads of small white flowers; July to Sept.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Spiraea lobata. Meadow Sweet. Large feathery plumes of carmine rose flowers.

Spiraea palmata elegans. A variety with white petals and pink stamens.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Spiraea Ulmaria plena. An elegant variety with double white flowers.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Statice latifolia. Sea Lavender. Immense open panicles of small blue flowers which keep for months. (See cut.)

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

TRITOMA.

Flame Flower, Torch Lily.

Red Hot Poker.

No flower compels such instant attention and admiration as the new hardy Everblooming Torch Lily, *Tritoma Pfitzeri*. As a bedding plant it surpasses the finest *Cannas* or *Gladiolus* in attractiveness and brilliancy. It blooms incessantly from July until long after severe frosts have cut down other flowers. It is perfectly hardy in Colorado except in wet clay soils, our dry winters are exactly suited to its requirements. Small plants set early in the spring will bloom the same season and with increasing vigor year by year. It should be planted in masses and scattered about the shrubbery to afford plenty for cutting for which it is especially valuable, keeping in perfect condition for more than a week; cutting also increases the tendency to bloom. The other varieties offered are early blooming and most of them bloom quite constantly through the season. Where the climate is unusually severe, they may be dug late in the fall and stored in sand on the cellar bottom.

Chrysantha, flowers pure canary yellow, Aug. and Sept.

.75 each.

Obelisque, large spikes of saffron-yellow, 3-4 feet tall, July and Aug.

.30 each, \$3.00 per 12.

Pfitzeri, Everblooming Torch Lily, in bloom from July to November, stems 3-4 feet high, flower spikes a foot long of brilliant flaming red.

.20 each, \$2.00 per 12, \$15.00 per 100.

Quarterniana. This novel variety flowers in May and June in large spikes of orange red, the older florets changing to yellow as they mature; 3-4 feet.

.50 each, \$5.00 per 12.

Saundersi. Early and free bloomer, deep coral red, changing to chrome yellow.

.50 each.

Yucca glauca. Commonly known as Soapweed. A very hardy native *Yucca*, which will thrive almost anywhere, and especially in places too barren and bleak for other plants.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.

Yucca filamentosa. Among the very best of foliage and flowering plants and is much used in landscape planting among shrubs and in groups, and is effective and at home anywhere. The *Yuccas* are evergreen, and for tropical effects are unequalled among hardy plants.

.25 each, \$2.50 per 12.



Tritoma Pfitzeri



